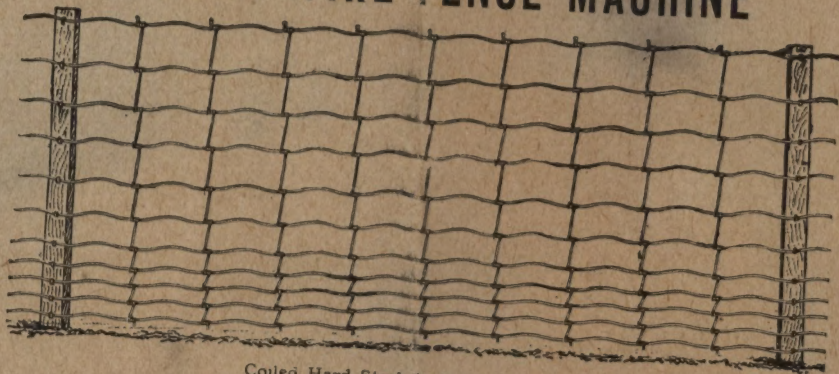
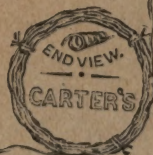
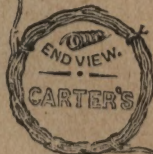


Fourteenth Annual Catalogue
OF
**CARTER'S
WOVEN WIRE FENCE MACHINE**



Coiled Hard Steel Spring Fence Wire

CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO.
MT. STERLING, MADISON CO., OHIO



GREETING

WE TAKE PLEASURE in handing you our Annual Catalogue. We hope you will read it carefully and hand it to your neighbor. We have been making fence machines thirteen years. There was only one firm who made a machine to weave a wire fence in the field prior to us. We have made the fence problem the study of our lives. We think we know the wants of the farmers in these lines. We are conscientious and recommend only those things which we know to be the best.

We were the first firm to place coiled fence springs in fences. We saw that these springs were a failure. We then invented the machine to coil the wire and were the first firm to advertise it for sale in the bundle. The CARTER COILED wire is used everywhere.

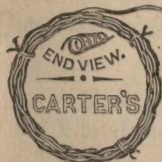
We do not belong to any trust or combination. We are independent and sell wire direct to the farmer at wholesale. We are an honest concern. We make a splendid machine. We sell it at a low price. We warrant it fully. We want agents everywhere to sell our machine and wire.

CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE.

With the farmer the fence problem has always been the great question of the day. It is a greater problem today than it has ever been, because timber is becoming scarce, and, under the present system of rotating crops, smaller fields are required; and this being an age of sharp competition, the farmer sees the necessity, under the present prices of farm products, to cut down the expenses of the farm. When we consider the cost of material and the time required to build the fences and to keep them in repair, we are forced to the conclusion that the fences of the farm are the most costly necessity about it. Hence the question of reducing the cost of fencing the farm is always in order. It is generally admitted that the coming farm fence will be made of plain galvanized wire.

The farmer wants a fence that will not harbor rats, mice and insects, which will prey upon his crops; a fence that will not shade the ground and give protection to noxious weeds to seed his farm; a fence that will not blow down; a fence that will not burn down; a fence that will not rot down; a fence that will not wash away; a fence that takes up as little ground as possible; a fence that holds the stock where he puts it; a fence that will not cause the snow to drift, blockading the gates, lanes and public highways; a fence that is cheap and is at the same time durable; in short, a fence that is horse high, bull strong and pig tight. All of these qualities are combined in the Carter fence.

We began to study the fence problem years ago. The fence made of wood was discarded because of its extreme cost and being of short duration. The fence made of barbed wire was too dangerous to the stock. The fence made of plain galvanized wire seemed to be the fence that more fully met the demand of the times.



Coiled Hard Steel Spring Wire.

Every farmer places springs, ratchets, or some other device in his fences with a view of providing for the contraction and expansion of the wires caused by heat and cold. These devices are not a success. Ratchets are of no effect unless they are let out and drawn up as the weather changes. Not one farmer in a hundred does this. Springs are placed at one end of the fence and will not serve so well the other end of the fence. Kinks and short bends in the wires weaken them and they are liable to break at these points. Wire contracts and expands at every inch, hence we need a provision to meet this at every point in the fence. We are come just in time to save you the expense and the annoyance of these devices.

We have invented a machine to coil hard steel spring galvanized fence wire. This is the only device that fully meets this law of nature. Fences made of this wire are elastic from end to end, and it assures that the fence will not sag, stretch or pull the end posts over.

We make this wire from hard spring steel wire, and it is done up in bundles of about 150 pounds each, and sold at a slight advance on the price of plain galvanized wire. The wire from which we make it is a fine grade and costs more than ordinary wire. This hard steel wire has greater tensile strength than soft steel wire.

Hard steel wire No. 9 breaks at a strain of 1800 to 2000 pounds.

Soft steel wire No. 9 breaks at a strain of 1000 to 1200 pounds.

If you will put in heavy end posts that will stay where you put them, the fence with COILED HARD STEEL SPRING WIRE in it will remain tight and do efficient work at long as you live. We are safe in saying that a fence made of this COILED WIRE is worth twice as much as a fence made of plain wire. The fence made of plain wire in contracting and expanding will stretch, get loose, pull the end posts over or sag. The stock will then bear it down and go over it. The life, utility and beauty of the fence is at an end. The fence built of COILED HARD STEEL SPRING WIRE comes and goes with the change in temperature and is a SELF REGULATOR. It is ELASTIC. It will stretch and draw up. It does not pull the end posts over. It keeps tight and will last a lifetime. What you want is a fence that is SELF REGULATING. ELASTICITY is the great demand in wire fences. Coiled spring wire provides elasticity perfectly. It is no experiment, as it has been used in wire fences for ten years. Give it a trial and you will be satisfied. It is not only the best, but the cheapest.

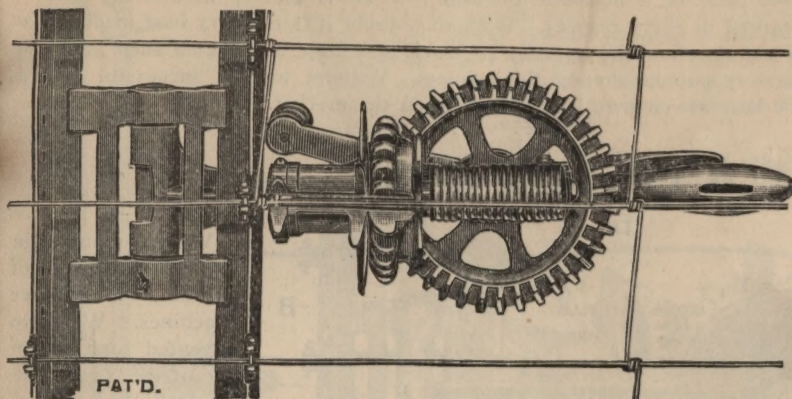
Cross Wires.

In experimenting with wire fences we learned that the fence must have some kind of stays in it to prevent the wires from being spread apart and the stock passing through them. Wood and iron stays were found either too expensive or were not effectual. Wood stays decay and the staples soon pull out.

There are fences made with heavy patent stays. These stays sell at from 1¼c to 2c each. Placing these stays one foot apart would make the stays in a rod of fence cost 20c. This is too expensive. Some fence agents will tell you that stays from 2 to 4 feet apart are close enough. You can try it if you like, but you will see your mistake. The stock will spread the wires and get through. Cross wires should not be moer than 12 inches apart. 2¾ pounds of No. 12 wire make 16 cross stays in a rod of fence 52 inches high. The strand wire in a fence should be No. 9 or No. 10. The cross wire should be No. 12; No. 11 would be better, and No. 13 would do. We advise you to use 11 No. 9 coiled steel spring wires and cross the same with No. 12 wire 12 inches apart, and you will have a better fence than you can buy on the market. It will cost you much less than factory fence or such as agents will build for you.

We found that a fence made of heavy galvanized wire with cross wires woven in for stays was decidedly the cheapest, the most effectual, and the most durable fence that could be made, hence we invented these machines with which cross wires may be tightly woven. Our machines are so simple of construction and easy of operation that a boy with ordinary intelligence can use them.

No. 6 Machine.



OUR No. 6 MACHINE—Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 illustrates our No. 6 fence machine, which is the production of years of careful study and experiments with fence machines. This machine shifts from wire to wire by a lever, and the revolutions are made with a crank. One man operates the machine, weaving 20 to 40 rods per day, and can make the best and heaviest woven wire fence made. It puts the cross wires on tightly so they will not

slip. This machine is gotten up in workmanship manner and is thoroughly warranted. There is nothing to wear out and nothing to get out of order about the machine. Everyone who has seen this machine thinks it is the best woven wire fence machine out.

Mechanical Construction.

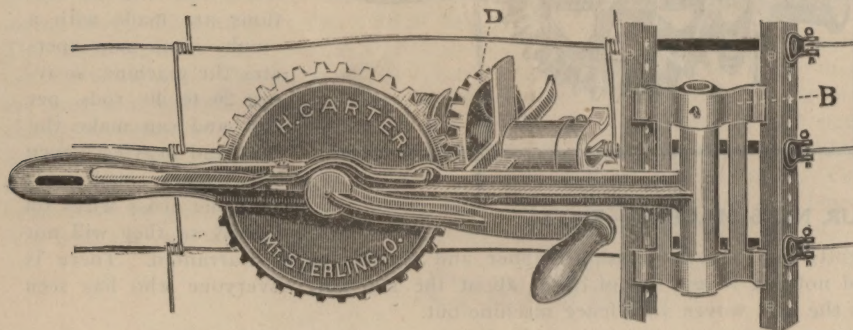
We want to call your special attention to the substantial way in which our machines are put together. Each wheel and shaft is chucked in a lathe and turned up true and smooth, and the parts are put together in the best manner that is known to the trade; hence our machine has good bearings, runs true and smooth, and will last many years. Some write to get prices of repairs. Now we have no call for repairs, as the bearings are heavy and do not wear out, and malleable iron will not break. There is nothing about the machine to get out of order. We will put it against any machine made.

This machine is sent rigged to build fence 5 ft. high with 12 wires. The wires are spaced 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, and 8 in. apart. You can use any number of wires you desire, building the fence from 2 to 5 ft. high. By using the 7 lower arms, E, Fig. 11, you have a fence 24 in. high; by using 9 arms you have a fence 38 in. high; by using 11 arms you have a fence 53 in. high; by using 12 arms you have a fence 5 ft. high. You can space these arms to suit yourself. These arms are put on with a bolt and are easily taken off and spaced differently. This is the only fence machine that can be adjusted to the wants of the farmer. You can use any size of wire for strand wires. You can use any size of wire for cross wires, from No. 11 to No. 14. No. 12 is the best size to use. This machine

hangs and slides on the wires above the ground. The wires are held up off of the ground by the spacer C, Fig. 9. Hook F, see page 11, is bolted in the hole next above the top wire of the fence.

This fence machine is warranted in every respect. Without a doubt it is the very best machine yet invented. It is so simple of construction and so easy to work, so cheap, and builds such an excellent fence, that it has become very popular among the farmers. Without fear of successful contradiction we say that this is the best woven wire fence machine on the market.

A Two Inch Mesh.



No. 6 MACHINE—Fig. 6.

fence and a yard fence. We have accomplished this end in the invention of the No. 6 machine. While the No. 6 machine is sent out with the bottom wires spaced 3 inches apart, yet, at the same time there are holes drilled in the upright pieces, A A, so that the arms can be spaced closer together, weaving a fence with the wires spaced any distance apart. The best spacing for a poultry fence is as follows: 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, and 7 in. apart, making a fence 48 in. high with 14 wires. Never space wires over 7 inches apart as the stock will get their heads through the fence and ruin it. Fifteen arms are shipped on the machine. We send four extra arms with each machine. This machine hangs and slides on the fence above the ground.

With other fence machines the strand wires are threaded through the machine and you are required to cut the fence before you can get the machine from the fence. Our No. 6 machine is entirely different. You hang it on the fence and weave right up to the end post, past the brace, and take out the holders and your machine is off the fence. Several machines can be used on the same string of fence.

We are pioneers in the manufacture of portable wire fence machines. We have invented and manufactured six machines. We are getting them better and better every year. The demand of the farmer is for a machine that will weave a farm fence, a poultry fence, a rabbit

No 6 machine consists of an upright spacing the wires and the weaver which slides on the upright. The upright is made of one piece of angle steel bent at the bottom forming a sleeve. The side rails are held together by bolts and jam nuts. There are twelve arms on one side and three arms on the other side. Four extra arms are sent with each machine. These holes are one inch apart. You can easily space the arms to suit yourself.

Directions for Operating the No. 6 Machine.

Set end posts 4 ft. in the ground and brace well. Posts should be as large as possible, 8 to 12 in. square. You first mark on post to indicate how far apart the wires are to be spaced. The reel is placed at the end post. You place a bundle of wire on it and take hold of the end of the wire and walk down the line of fence and thus string out a wire. You pass the end of the wire around the end post so that the wire will pull from the center of the post. You put on your stretcher and tighten up the wire. Stretch coiled wire until half of the coiled is out. Thus you string out and engage all the wires of the fence. To avoid getting the wires tangled stretch one at a time and staple it to a few of the posts, according to the spacing of the spacer. Stretch top wire first. You then place the spacer C, Fig 9, at the second post, placing the wires of the fence on the spacer.

You keep the spacer in advance of the machine. These wires will then all be properly spaced for the machine and will be up off the ground so that the crank of the machine will turn when at the bottom wire. You then hang the machine on the fence and place each wire in its arms, E, and put in the holders, K, Fig. 11. You then place the weaver on the

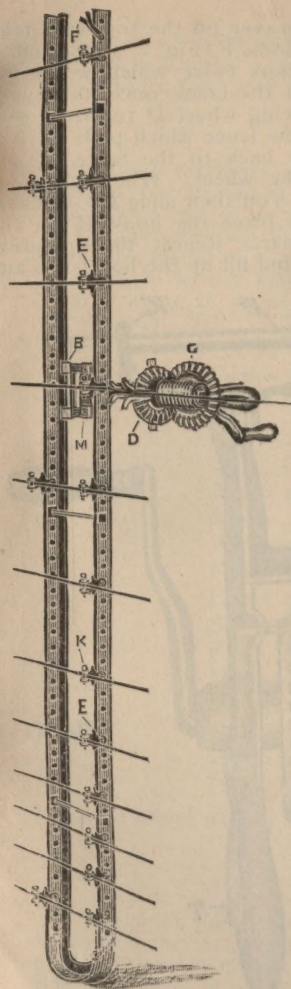
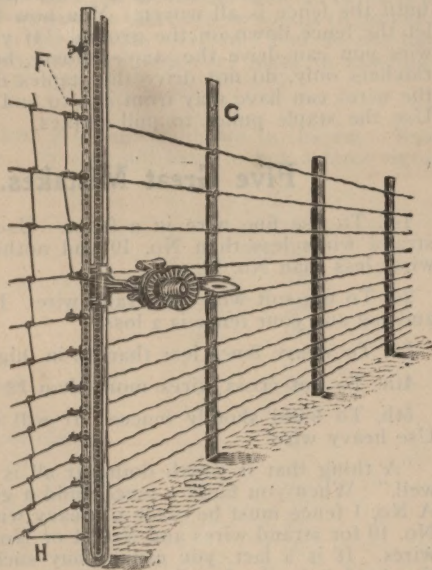


Fig. 11.



No. 6 MACHINE—Fig. 9.

upright which slides in a groove from top to bottom. You place the weaver on the top wire, take the end of the bail of wire you find on the weaver and place it over the hook F, Fig. 9, at the top of the machine. Put your thumb on the latch T, Fig. 7, and revolve the crank twice which wraps the cross wire around the strand wire three times. When you have revolved the crank once, take your thumb off the latch T, and the wheels will stop when the slot in the weaving wheel D registers with the slot in the weaver body. You then swing the weaver around from the fence which pulls out the cross wire from the inside of the ball, Fig 7. As you swing the weaver back to the fence, it will slide down the upright and the next wire below will enter the slot of the wheel. When you have reached the bottom wire of the fence cut the cross wire from the fence. You then slide the machine down the fence as far as you desire the next cross wire to be placed and place the hook H on the bottom wire as seen in Fig. 9. This spaces all the ground wires 12 in. apart. Repeat the operation until the fence is all woven. You now level the ground under the fence and fill up the hog holes and let the fence down on the ground. If you use coiled wire you can drive the staples home, but if you use ratchets only, do not drive the staples down, so that the wires can have play from end to end of the fence. Use the staple puller to pull staples.

Five Great Mistakes.

1st. To use fine wire in a fence. Use nothing for strand wires less than No. 10 and nothing for cross wires less than No. 12.

2d. To use soft wire for strand wire. It will stretch and sag and your fence is a loss.

3d. To weave fence less than 48 in. high.

4th. To put cross wires more than 12 in. apart.

5th. To build shoddy fences. It will not pay you. Use heavy wire.

"A thing that is worth doing at all is worth doing well." When you build a fence build a good one. An A No. 1 fence must be made of heavy wires, No. 9 or No. 10 for strand wires and No. 11 or No. 12 for cross wires. It is a fact, you cannot buy such a fence on the market in the bundle. Bundle fence is all made of light wire. These factories use No. 11, or No. 12, or No. 13 for strand wires and weave the same with No. 12, No. 13 or No. 14. Hence if you get an A No. 1 fence you must make it yourself. You cannot buy it, it is not on the market. This light fence will do for a poultry fence, but if you want an A No. 1 fence we advise you to get No. 9 coiled hard steel wire for strand wire and get No. 12 to weave the same, placing

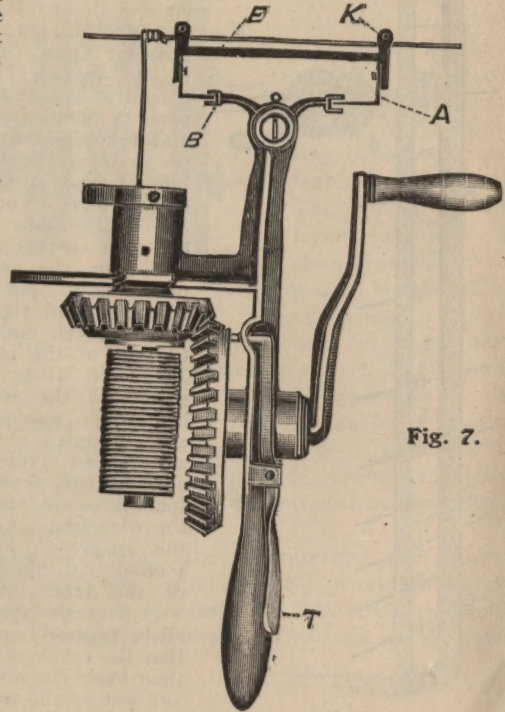


Fig. 7.

the cross wires 12 in. apart. We think the best results are obtained by weaving the fence 52 in. high with eleven wires, and then put a barb wire above this, making the fence 5 ft. high. Do not set posts more than 16 ft. apart.

Balled Wire.

Weaving machines carry a spool on which the cross wires are wound. The cross wires for this machine are wound in a ball. This ball of wire is placed on the friction roller on the slot wheel. The inside end of the wire is passed through the tubular shaft and passed over the hook F at the top of the machine (see Fig. 9). The wire unwinds from this ball from the inside, same as twine is pulled from the inside of a ball. The advantage of this invention is, that there are no spools to bother with. This balled wire is made by us and is furnished to the farmer as they need it. You do not have to stop weaving to spool your wire. This is the most important invention ever made in weaving machines. One ball, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., weaves 16 cross wires—one rod of fence.

Dip each ball of wire in coal oil before using.

This machine makes its own cross stays, drawing it from the ball, as shown in the cut. You can weave your own fence and you can make fence for others. You do not have to buy a farm right.

Prices.

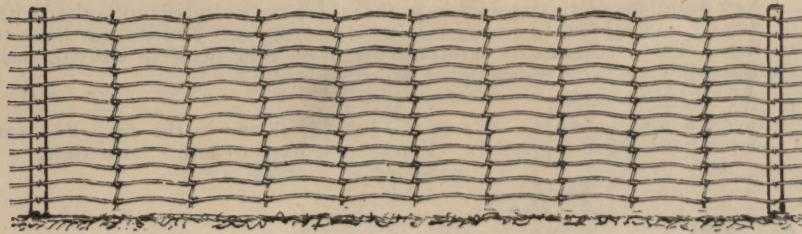
No. 6 machine, with spacer C.....	\$10 00
Reel	75
Wire splicers	25
Funnels, each	20
Extra arms, each.....	10
Set of Lane blocks, No. 85 (without rope)	3 00
Kline grip	1 50
Mathews stretcher, with 10-foot chain and clamp.....	2 25
Mathews clamp	50
Townsend stretcher	75
$6\frac{1}{2}$ Bernard pliers.....	1 15
$7\frac{1}{2}$ Bernard pliers.....	1 50

The machine packed ready to ship weights 36 pounds.

Neater, Better, Cheaper.

If you build your fence with our machine it will not only be neater but better, as it is a difficult job to stretch the readymade fence. The best way to get a fence on hilly ground is to weave it in the field with our machine. It will be cheaper, as the expense of your fence is only the cost of the wire. Buy wire of us at wholesale. You do the work yourself, or your hand does it at odd times, when it is too wet to plow, too dry to shuck corn or too cold to do other work, put on gloves and weave fence.

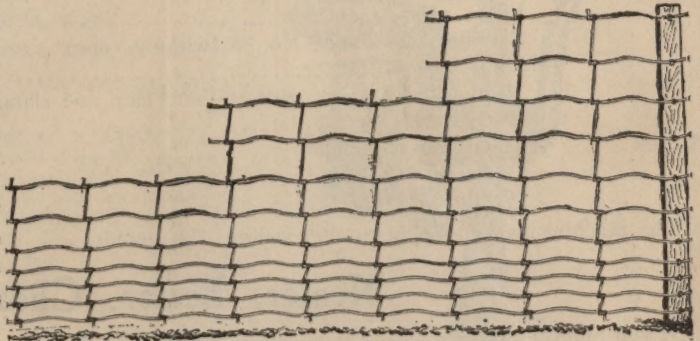
It is more durable, as the coiled wire prevents the change in temperature from pulling the fence out of shape. Our coiled wire is superior to other brands of coiled wire, as the coils are closer together, which gives greater elasticity and greater resistance. You can build a fence with a smaller mesh than with any other machine on the market. You can adjust it to any size mesh. After you have built your fence you have a machine for the next job. You will have some fence to build every year. Loan it to your neighbor; he cannot break it or wear it out. It is made strong and durable.



Rabbit and Poultry Fence.

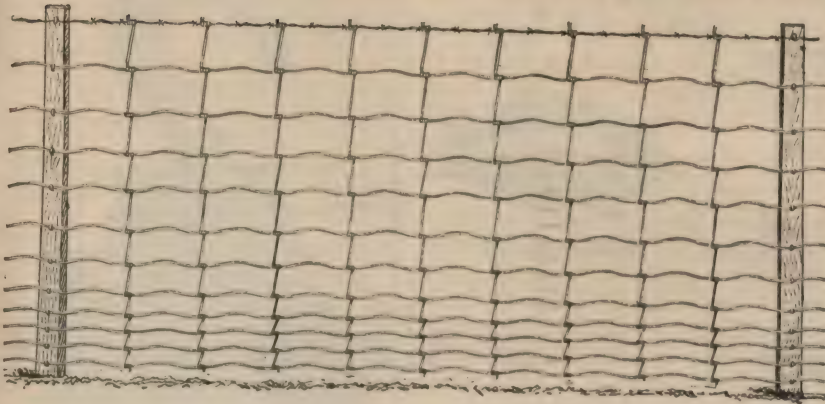
The rabbit and poultry fence is woven with No. 6 machine, placing all the strand wires 2 in. apart. To exclude rabbits the bottom wire of this fence is buried six inches in the ground. Rabbits will not then burrow under it.

The hog and farm fence shows three styles of fence, one 24 in. high, one 38 in. high, and the other 53 in. high. The machine will place one more wire at the top, making 60 in. high. Twist a wire about a brick, then bury said brick under the fence, and twist said wire about the bottom wire of the fence to prevent the hogs from raising the fence.



Hog and Farm Fence.

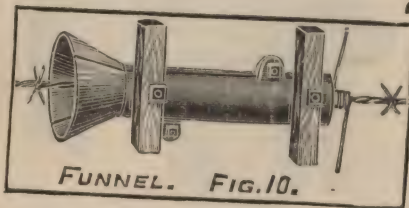
Farm and Poultry Fence.



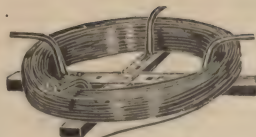
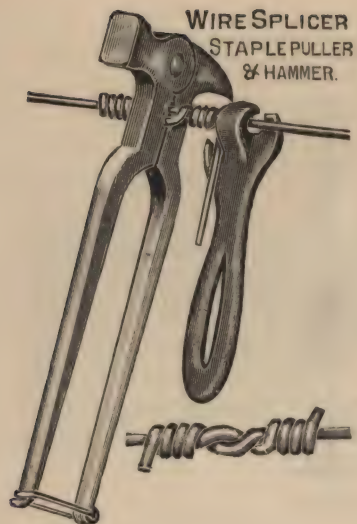
Our fence is made of heavy coiled hard steel spring galvanized wire and should not be compared with any soft wire fence that will stretch and sag.

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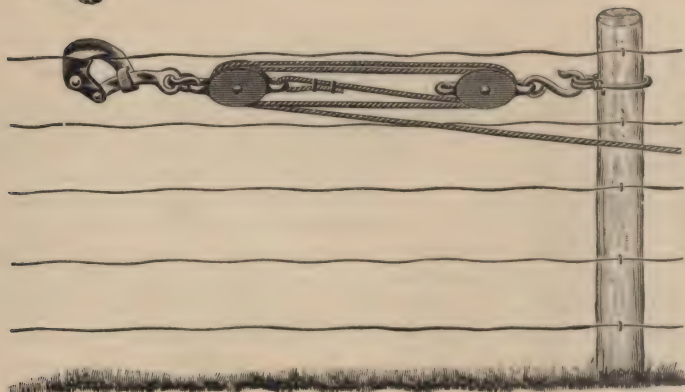
Funnels.



It should not be compared with fences made with light cross wires. A good fence not only requires heavy strand wire, but also heavy cross wire. A barbed wire is woven into this fence. You can, by use of funnel, Fig. 10, instead of the arms E, weave a barb wire at the top and the bottom or at the middle of the fence. Take the top arm E from the machine and bolt the funnel in its place. The funnel guides the barbs. The funnel parts in the middle. The barb wire is placed in the funnel and then the two halves of funnel are bolted together, forming a pipe to guide the barbed wire.



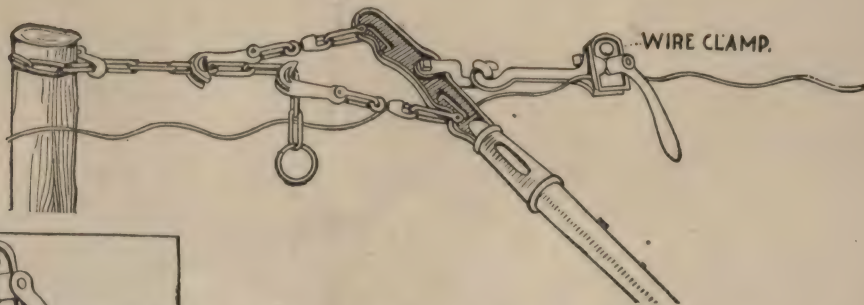
Reel, Price 75c.



Kline Grip.



LANE'S BLOCK,
Automatic lock, steel case
galvanized.



The Lane Tackle Blocks and the Mathews are the best wire stretchers there is on the market. The blocks are self-locking and holds the load at any point when you lay down the rope. One man can hoist 450 pounds. Capacity of these blocks, 800 pounds. You should have 80 feet of one-half-inch rope for the blocks. These blocks are roller bearing and one man can tighten the wire. There are cheaper blocks, but we handle these because they are the best.

The Mathews Stretcher consists of a lever, a chain, a clamp and dogs. The lever is worked with one hand, and the dogs are placed on the chain with the other hand. This is a powerful stretcher and durable. The chain is 10 feet long. If you want a longer chain, you can wire a trace chain to this one.

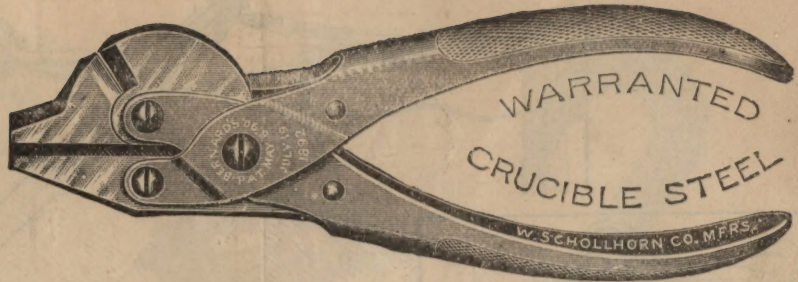
The Klein Grip is the best grip to hold smooth wire there is on the market. It is used by all telegraph linemen. The harder you pull the tighter it grips the wire. It is made of forged steel. The Mathews clamp holds the wire between two smooth jaws forced together by the tail nut, and will not slip.

We hope to receive your order, and assure you that you will be well pleased. The machine is guaranteed to do good work or money refunded. Do not send personal checks. Send money order or bank draft. The safest way is by postoffice money order. Write to us and we will cheerfully answer questions. Reference, First National Bank, Mt. Sterling, O. Address.

CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO.

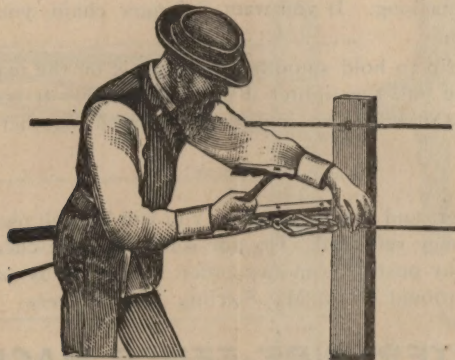
Mt. Sterling, Madison Co., Ohio.

In order to make the best speed weaving it is necessary for the operator to be supplied with a pair of good, quick-operating wire cutters.



The Bernard is by far the best and handiest tool ever offered. They are sold by hardware dealers everywhere. These pliers are full nickel plated, with interchangeable parts which can be replaced cheaply when broken. Their cutting and gripping power is double that of any other plier made. We furnish the 6½-inch plier postpaid for \$1.25, with other goods at \$1.15. You will never regret the investment. You have to cut the cross wire at top and bottom of fence, and it will pay you to get the very best. If you are a fence builder we advise you by all means to get the 7½-inch Bernard plier.

Price, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.70.



Townsend Stretcher, Price 75c.

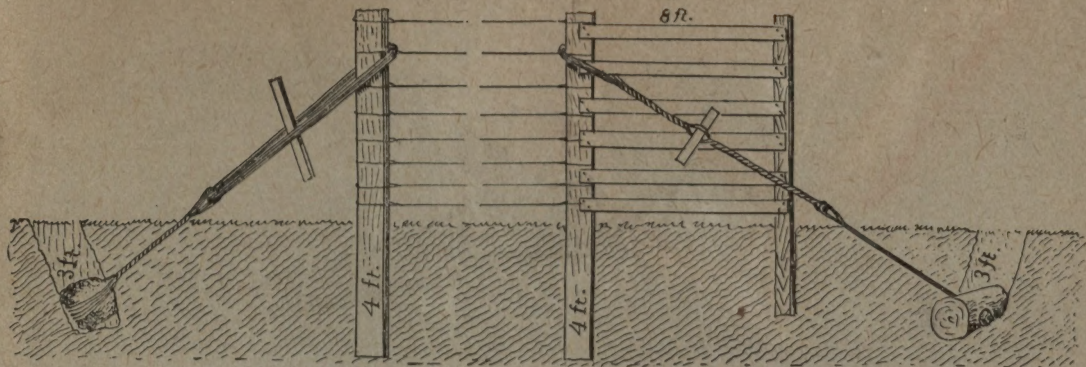


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

The most particular job in the construction of a wire fence is the anchoring of the end post. If it is properly done the fence will last a generation. If the end post gives over, the fence will not do service long.

Figure 1 illustrates a good method of anchoring the post. The post should be a but cut of an oak 12 inches in diameter. It should be hewn above the ground. It should be set 4 feet in the ground. A trench should be dug 3 feet deep in the line of the fence. In this trench place a log 4 to 6 feet long. A rock as big as a half bushel would be better. Pass a number 9 soft galvanized wire four times around the rock and a hand spike held 5 feet from the rock. Two men now walk around with the hand spike twisting these 8 wires to a cable. The hand spike is removed, which leaves an eye formed at the end of the cable. A trench is dug in the line of the fence so that this cable will lean towards the end post with the eye just above the ground. The trenches are filled up and the log or stone is well tamped. Now 4 more strands of No. 9 galvanized wire are passed through this eye in the cable and around the top of the end post. A stick is placed between these wires with which they are twisted into a cable. An end post thus anchored cannot be pulled over.

A better plan is to use a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron rod in the ground attached to the log (see Fig. 2). A solid eye should be formed in the end of the rod just above the ground. We have these rods five feet long for sale. Price, 40c each. They are well galvanized. The rod is better than the wires, as it is easier put in and will last longer. The only danger of the cable in the ground is that it may rust out.

There are places where anchor, Fig. 1, cannot be placed. You want a gate at the post, or it would trespass on the adjoining farm. Then in this case you set the end post, say eight feet from the line and anchor the post as described in Fig. 1. Then set an ordinary fence post at the line and fill out this panel with fence boards as shown in Fig. 2, or a piece of ready woven fence.

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